



Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area

Management Plan

December 2002

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A. Executive Summary

Responsible Agency: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Office of Strategic Planning (OSP)

Co-operating Agency: Division of State Parks (TSP)

Introduction

The Office of Strategic Planning (OSP) and the Division of State Parks (TSP) have jointly prepared a comprehensive management plan for Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area as required by the TDEC 4-year Strategic Plan (April 2001) and the Master Plan for State Parks (July 1999). OSP, as the primary planning entity within TDEC, has responsibility for the preparation of Management Plans for each State Park. Each plan will provide a status report on current resources and conditions at the State Park, an evaluation of significant issues, as well as achievable strategies to address these issues.

Background

Plan Content

The Plan's major sections are Status Report (G), Significant Issues (H), and Strategies (I). The Status Report Section provides an update on the current status of Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area by assessing the park's natural and cultural resources, recreation and interpretive facilities and programs, operations and management, etc. The Significant Issues Section lists issues that were identified that impact the operation and management of Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. The final section, Strategies, identifies specific strategies in improving operation and management of Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. These sections address each of the following topics:

- Land Based Resources
- Natural and Cultural Resource Management
- Visitation
- Park Infrastructure
- Equipment
- Retail Operations and Facilities
- Recreation Facilities and Programs
- Interpretive Facilities and Programs
- Facilities Management and Maintenance
- Safety and Security
- Personnel

Park Budget and Funding
Marketing
Assessment and Planning
Management Options, Impacts, and Constraints

Public Involvement

OSP sought public comment on the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area Management Plan. The public is invited to review the final plan at the following locations:

Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area
1300 Cordell Hull Memorial Drive
Byrdstown, TN 38549

Union Planters Bank
202 West Main Street
Byrdstown, TN 38549

Pickett County Public Library
1331 Beason Road
Byrdstown, TN 38546

B. Mission for Tennessee State Parks

To preserve and protect, in perpetuity, unique examples of natural, cultural, and scenic areas and provide a variety of safe, quality outdoor experiences through a well-planned and professionally managed system of state parks.

C. Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area Mission

To plan and manage for the protection of the cultural, natural and scenic resources found within Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. To preserve the legacy of Cordell Hull and educate the park's visitors about the significant contributions Cordell Hull made to the State of Tennessee, to the United States and to the world.

D. Park History

Nobel Peace Prize winner Cordell Hull was born into humble conditions on this site in 1871. He is known as the father of the United Nations. Serving Franklin D. Roosevelt as Secretary of State, Cordell Hull not only provided much of the impetus for the United Nations but also authored the “Good Neighbor Policy” toward South America. He served in the Tennessee General Assembly for two terms, the U.S. House of Representatives for eleven terms and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1930. Hull became Secretary of State in 1933.

In 1953, the Tennessee General Assembly created the Cordell Hull Birthplace and Memorial Association, a group empowered to purchase and restore the birthplace site. That year, the site, containing 1.43 acres and the birthplace cabin, was bought from Frank and Lula Amonett for \$6,500.

Three years later, Tisdale and Tisdale, Architects of Nashville were retained to reconstruct the birthplace cabin. The original cabin was taken apart and reassembled, using some replacement logs from a cabin that was near the birthplace. The historic preservation standards of today were not available to use as guidelines in 1957. The reconstruction may have been somewhat fanciful, according to the Historic Structures Report, prepared for the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1992 by Michael Emrick, a Nashville based architect who specializes in historic preservation. Emrick cites the well-fitted and refined oak floors as well as the concrete slab foundation as possible departures from the original.

The site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 as one of a handful of sites existing in Tennessee directly connected with the life of Cordell Hull.

Cordell Hull died in 1955, about two years after the creation of the Cordell Hull Birthplace and Memorial Association. Hull’s will stipulated the return of his personal effects to the citizens of Pickett County. A museum structure was needed to house this remarkable collection of memorabilia.

Construction of the original Cordell Hull Museum, now known as the park office and activity center, began in the 1960’s, but took eleven years to complete. The museum opened sometime between 1969 and 1972. Several existing references disagree on the date. Local funds and volunteer labor accomplished the building of the structure.

In 1979, the Cordell Hull Birthplace and Memorial Association was dissolved by the state legislature and the site was placed under the Department of Conservation. Care of the Cordell Hull Birthplace was first the responsibility of

Pickett State Park, but the park did little to support the Hull site. The management of Pickett State Park, during that period of time, was not trained in interpretation of cultural resources and was somewhat insensitive to the site's needs. The birthplace was then placed under the management of Standing Stone State Park.

A State Park Interpretive Specialist was assigned to the birthplace, but was very rarely on the site. Though the individual was hired specifically for interpretation and care of the Hull site, steadily increasing duties at Standing Stone did not allow sufficient time for the Cordell Hull Birthplace. Interpretive programming was practically non-existent and maintenance was minimal. The Cultural Areas Systems Plan for State Owned Buildings (1986), prepared by Tennessee Tech, placed the Cordell Hull Birthplace on the endangered structures list. In response to this report, the Department of Conservation assigned a caretaker to the site to provide maintenance and open the buildings every day.

The Tennessee State Legislature established the Cordell Hull Advisory Council in 1989, at the same time passing the administration of the Cordell Hull Birthplace site to the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC). The advisory council was to advise the historical commission concerning the Hull birthplace. The THC was able to support the site by providing maintenance and some operational funding, but was not able to provide operational personnel. Accordingly, in 1990, under THC's rules for historic site operation, the Friends of Cordell Hull was formed for the purpose of expanding and developing the site.

In November of 1990, the Friends of Cordell Hull were successful in securing a grant of \$497,000 from the National Park Service, largely through the efforts of then United States Senator Albert Gore. Several needed studies resulted from the grant, including the Historic Structures Report by Michael Emrick, the Historical Research and Archaeological Testing Report by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and the Master Development Concept Plan by William Haizlip. During this period of time, some of the papers in the Hull collection were photocopied and the photocopies placed in the State Archives. Much work remains to inventory, document and catalogue the collection.

In addition to the various studies, the National Park Service grant financed a reconstruction of the Hull cabin and a new Visitor Center, with an exhibit area for the Hull artifacts. These were completed in 1996.

The next year, 1997, the Tennessee General Assembly enacted TCA 4-13-601 et seq., transferring operational responsibility from the Tennessee Historical Commission back to Tennessee State Parks. The act provided for a "seasonal, full time park manager and one full time custodial position for the operation and management of the Cordell Hull birthplace."

In 1998, the positions were filled and the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area again became part of the Tennessee State Park system.

Since that time, the Cordell Hull Birthplace has enjoyed active, on-site management. The “seasonal” manager is now full-time. The park is open on a regular basis and has acquired more of a “lived in and cared for” appearance. The property containing Bunkum Cave was purchased in April of 2002, adding another twenty-nine acres to the park and increasing the park’s interpretive possibilities.

E. Park Use Classification

Based on the criteria described in the Tennessee State Parks Use Classification plan, Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is classified as a **State Historic Area**. The description of this and other classifications can be found in Appendix A.

A **Use Classification** system for Tennessee State Parks provides a meaningful framework to strategic planning. This is an essential tool for planning a system of parks, whether for planning acquisition and development of new areas or for actions affecting existing parklands and facilities.

A **Use Classification** system defines the individual areas of the park system in terms of:

1. The reason for acquiring and developing an area.
2. The characteristics of the area, including the size of the area, present land uses, and the presence of natural or cultural resources.
3. The areas' existing impressions and facilities.

The Tennessee State Parks Use Classification system can be broken down into three general categories: Natural Resource Areas, Cultural Areas and Recreation Areas.

F. Ecoregional Designation

Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is located on the western edge of the Southwestern Appalachians. Stretching from Kentucky to Alabama, these open low mountains contain a mosaic of forest and woodland with some cropland and pasture. The eastern boundary of this ecoregion in Tennessee, along the more abrupt escarpment where it meets the Ridge and Valley (67), is relatively smooth and only slightly notched by small eastward flowing stream drainages. The western boundary, next to the Interior Plateau's Eastern Highland Rim (71g), is more irregular with a rougher escarpment that is more deeply incised. The mixed mesophytic forest is restricted mostly to the deeper ravines and escarpment slopes. Mixed oaks with a shortleaf pine dominate the upland forests.

A detailed description of the Ecoregional Designations can be found in Appendix B.

Ecoregional Planning

Ecoregion frameworks are valuable tools for environmental resource inventory and assessment, for setting resource management goals, and for developing biological criteria and water quality standards. Current research in natural resources management focuses around the concept of an ecosystem-based approach and ecoregional planning.

The ecosystem approach is “a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way”. It is based on the application of appropriate resource management techniques focused on the levels of biological organization within an ecosystem (processes, functions, interactions among organisms and humans).

The ecoregional planning approach to be used within the State Park System is based upon EPA, USDA Forest Service and Nature Conservancy research and applications already developed within TDEC. This approach encourages biological integrity within the State Park System because each park within a given region will be managed towards similarly defined resource goals and objectives.

Teams will be formed in the eight ecoregions with representatives from each of the parks in that ecoregion. These teams will formulate regional-level goals and objectives for natural resources management within the parks of that region. These goals, objectives, and management strategies will then be incorporated into the individual park management plans and used as a basis for natural resources management at the individual park level.

G. Status Report

The following sections provide an update of the current status of the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. Included are descriptions of the land, resources, visitation, facilities, programs, equipment, maintenance and other significant areas of the park. This information is intended to provide a snapshot of the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area in the year 2002.

G1. Land Based Resources

General Description

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area consists of nearly 45 acres in Pickett County, approximately two miles from Byrdstown on State Route 325. The Cordell Hull site lies between the Wolf and Obey Rivers in the Eastern Highland Rim physiographic region of the state. Geologically, the immediate vicinity of the site is characterized as part of the Monteagle Limestone Formation, while the surrounding area contains St. Louis and Warsaw Limestones. Soil is generally five feet deep to limestone bedrock.

The Eastern Highland Rim, lying east of the Central Basin and adjoining the Cumberland Plateau on the east, provides great diversity in habitats and floral and faunal species. Dry slopes and ridges produce oak-hickory forests. Oaks of all sorts, white, southern red, and chestnut are plentiful, along with shagbark hickory. Sugar maple, American beech, northern red oak, white ash and tulip poplar are also common.

The developed portion of the park lies to the north of State Route 325, with 4.24 acres containing the Hull Birthplace Cabin, a visitors center and museum, and another structure used as the park office and activity center. The park office and activity center building is used for various functions, both public and private.

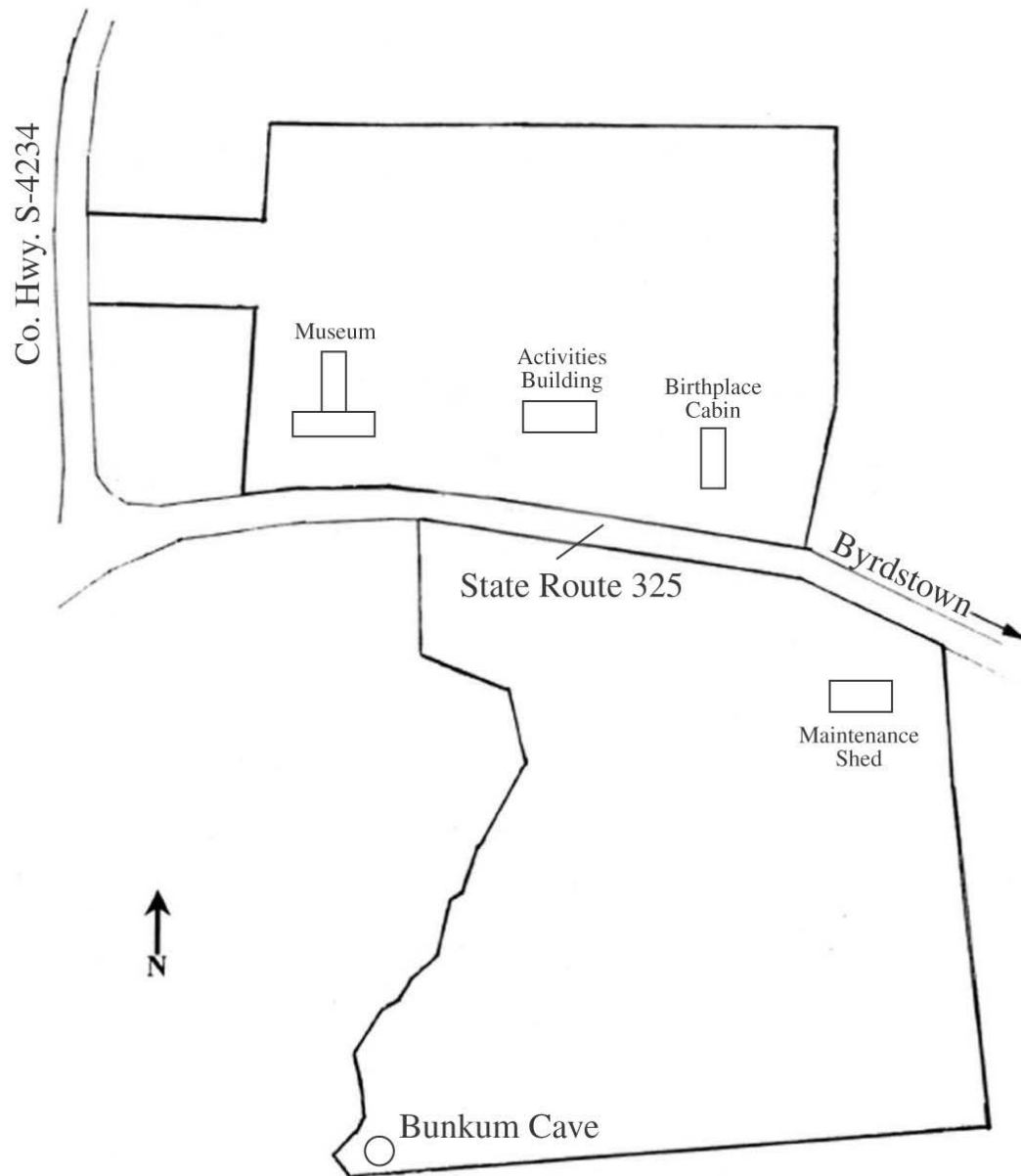
The state owns 40.74 acres to the south of Route 325, including Bunkum Cave, once home to a moonshine whiskey operation run by Cordell Hull's father. The park's small maintenance building is also south of Route 325.

A map of Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is included on as Figure 1.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

To date, no Land and Water Conservation Funds have been spent at the Cordell Hull Birthplace.

In 1991, the park received a special appropriation from the United States Senate for \$497,000 to improve the site and provide for its preservation and interpretation. The federal funds, conveyed through the National Park Service and administered for the state by the Tennessee Historical Commission, provided for archaeological exploration and documentation, a new reconstruction of the birthplace cabin and a new visitor center and museum structure, containing exhibit space for the Hull artifacts.



Cordell Hull Birthplace State Park

Figure 1

Adjacent Land Uses

The Cordell Hull Birthplace Site has been blessed with good neighbors. This is appropriate, considering of the fact that Cordell Hull was the architect of the “Good Neighbor Policy” with South America. The Pickett County Horseman’s Association owns the adjacent property to the north. They allow the state to use their property for parking during large events and keep the fencerow between the properties presentable. Should they ever decide to sell the property, the state should make every effort to acquire it.

Boundaries

All boundaries of the park have been recently surveyed and are clearly marked.

Encroachments

Neighbors to the northwest, Shannon and Wade Rector, 1855 Jones Chapel Road, have encroached on the Hull site with about eighteen inches of a storage shed, several trees and a small portion of a paved driveway. Their property is currently for sale.

Land Management Zoning

In addition to a Park Classification System, specific Land Management Zoning criteria will guide the planning for specific areas within the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area by establishing land use “zones”. These zones will ensure that optimum recreation opportunities are offered while still protecting the natural and cultural values of the park area. Sound land use planning will establish guidelines for new park development to minimize conflicts in the future.

All of the land within the park is zoned according to the current and future needs. The zones reflect the current level of development and use and will accommodate the long-range goals of the park.

Appendix C provides a detailed description of the land zoning criteria. A map reflecting these zones is also in Appendix C.

Land Acquisition

In April 2002, the Bunkum Cave property to the south of the birthplace site was purchased with \$121,674 from the State Land Acquisition Fund. With the addition of this twenty-nine-acre tract, most of the park’s land acquisition needs have been met. However, the purchase of adjacent property to construct a ranger residence or property with an existing residence is recommended to provide better on-site security.

G2. Natural and Cultural Resource Management

In March of 1953, the Tennessee General Assembly created the Cordell Hull Birthplace and Memorial Association. In September of that year, the Association purchased the original 1.43 acres of the birthplace site, along with the cabin in which Hull was born.

Tisdale and Tisdale, Architects, of Nashville, rebuilt that cabin in 1957. Standards for historic preservation were not as stringent as the standards of today. The contractor disassembled the cabin, removing portions that had presumably been added since the time the Hull family lived there. There was little documentation of the original structure. Rotted logs were replaced with logs from a nearby cabin. It is likely that very little of the original fabric of the structure survived the reconstruction.

The Cordell Hull Birthplace was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, as one of only a handful of sites existing in Tennessee directly associated with Cordell Hull. The cabin is described in the nomination as typical of the type cabin in which the mountain people of the region lived during the nineteenth century.

The existing birthplace cabin is also a reconstruction, completed in 1996. It is, however, based on careful research done by Michael Emrick, an architect who specializes in historic preservation and restoration. Every effort was made to assure that the cabin was typical of the type of cabin that would have been found in the Byrdstown area in 1871, the time of Cordell Hull's birth.

The site is dominated by the original Cordell Hull museum structure, now used as the park office and activity center. This building was completed in 1969 to house the collection of Hull's papers and artifacts. It is a log structure with a long front porch across the front gable.

The third building is the newest structure on the site, built in 1996 with money from the National Park Service grant. More modern looking than the older log museum, its nature and scale do not detract from the reconstructed birthplace cabin. The interior has a small reception area and small exhibit space for the rather remarkable Cordell Hull collection, containing, among other things, Hull's Nobel Peace Prize.

To the west and in front of the new museum is a paved parking area for about fifty cars. Across the road, to the south, is a small maintenance building.

Cordell Hull Collection

This collection consists of original documents, letters, artifacts, manuscripts, publications, articles and books. Also included in the collection are portraits, memorabilia, photographs, video and audiotape. The artifact collection includes items given to Cordell Hull by various heads of state, such as the ceramic “Dove of Peace” from Winston Churchill as well as some of his office furniture, personal effects and the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Friends of Cordell Hull own the Cordell Hull collection. There is no contract in place between the Friends of Cordell Hull and the State of Tennessee for the display of this collection on state property. There is a longstanding informal agreement between the Friends of Cordell Hull and the State of Tennessee at this time.

Bunkum Cave

Bunkum Cave, which was added to the park in March 2002, is on a 29-acre tract approximately 300 yards to the south of the birthplace site. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology surveyed the cave in 1992 as part of the survey of the Cordell Hull site. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was present, though the whole cave has been badly disturbed from many years of pothunters digging for relics. The major occupation of the site probably occurred during the Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.), according to the archaeological survey.

Cordell Hull’s father William (Uncle Billy) Hull operated a moonshine still in the cave. No trace of the still is present today.

In acquiring the cave, Tennessee State Parks has acquired both responsibility and liability. A comprehensive inventory of the cave should be undertaken. At present, two rare species are reported from the cave: Big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus f. fainesquii*), listed by the TWRA as “Deemed in need of management” and a cave-obligate pseudoscorpion (*Kleptochthonius rex*) that was described from the site in 1961. Though not currently listed, this is its only known locality in Tennessee. The cave may also contain a state-endangered blind crayfish, (*Orconectes incomptus*), although it has not as yet been reported from Pickett or Overton Counties.

Any investigation of rare species at Bunkum Cave should include multiple trips in different seasons. The timing and occupancy of rare or sensitive species should be considered before the park improves public access to the cave.

The park should identify an outside resource experienced in cave rescue techniques and should know what equipment is available from local fire departments and rescue squads. Considering the small size of the park’s staff,

the park should consider partnering with an area caving organization for maintenance and cleanup of the cave and its mouth.

Shortly before the state acquired Bunkum Cave, it was monitored for possible contamination by a leaking underground fuel tank near the park. Though no contamination was discovered, TDEC should continue monitoring the water quality of the cave stream.

The recharge area of the cave stream is largely unknown. A dye trace study should be done to determine the recharge area and possibly identify additional tracts of land within the recharge area for protection by acquisition or some other means of protection.

Natural Resource Inventory

No comprehensive inventory of the park's natural resources has been done. No endangered species are known to exist in the area of the park.

Iris Fund

Since 1999, the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area has expended \$20,000 in funds from the Iris Fund. Exotic species have been removed and replaced with native plants.

G3. Visitation

Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is visited primarily by school groups and history buffs. Even given missing monthly data, annual visitation averages 4,372. (See Figure 2)

A review of the visitation figures for FY 2000-2001 (Figure 3) shows a spike in visitation for September. This is due to the Freshwater Shrimp Festival that was held at the site that year only. October visitation is also higher due to the Cordell Hull Folk Festival held each year.

Visitation figures are only available for the period from August of 1998 to the present, but show a steady increase in visitation each year.

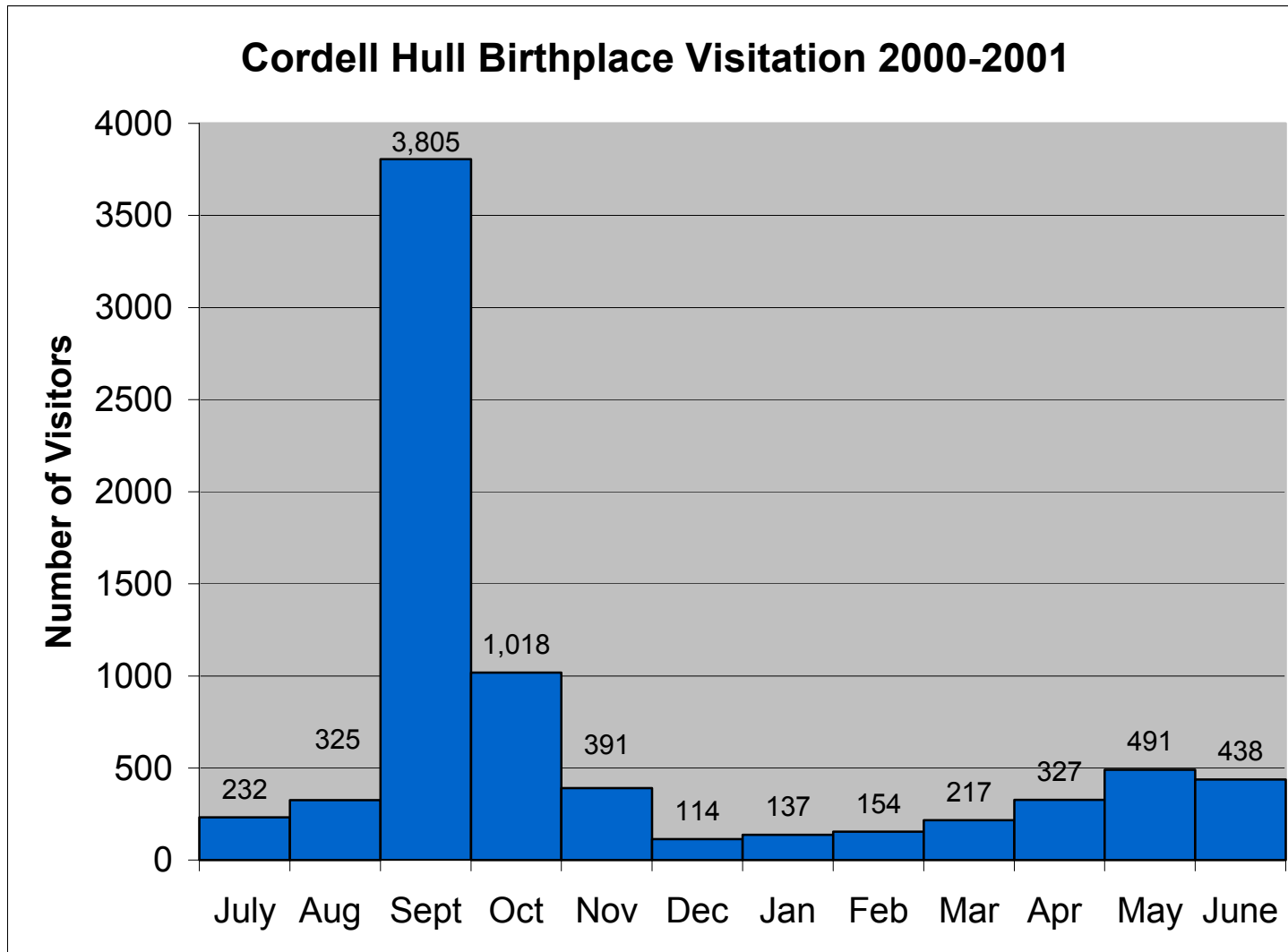
Cordell Hull Birthplace Visitation

Fiscal Year	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Year Total
1998-1999	*	272	119	559	220	49	27	63	72	138	255	303	2,077
1999-2000	141	67	260	1,013	80	34	35	148	176	587	251	449	3,241
2000-2001	232	325	3,805**	1,018	391	114	137	154	217	327	491	438	7,649
2001-2002	449	560	343	1,647	222	93	247	95	334	532	496	578	5,596
Monthly Average	274	306	1,132	1,059	228	73	112	115	200	396	373	442	

* Visitation not collected before Aug 1998.

**The spike in visitation for September 2000 represents one time special event attendance.

Figure 2



The spike in visitation for September 2000 represents one time special event attendance.

Figure 3

G4. Park Infrastructure

Water Service

Water service is provided by the Pickett County Water and Utility District and is adequate for the needs of the site. The park uses approximately 29,370 gallons of water per year, based on utility bills for 2001.

Electric Service

The Volunteer Electric Cooperative provides electric service. The park consumes approximately 2,465 kilowatt hours per year.

Due to the size of the park, replacement of existing light fixtures and bulbs, when necessary, with energy-efficient lighting could result in significant energy savings. Energy efficient light bulbs and ballasts are available on state contract.

Disposal of the fluorescent tubes and ballasts, which are a regulated universal waste, should be accomplished by the use of State Contract #436, Title: SWC#436: Lamps, Recycling Service. Improper disposal of these items may constitute a violation of Rule 1200-1-11-.12 Standards for Universal Waste Management.

The museum building is heated with propane and has a propane water heater. The park office and activity center building has an electric heat pump, installed in 1999 and no water heater.

Sewage Treatment

The park's wastewater is managed with two septic tanks and drain fields. One tank is located at the Museum and one at the Park Office and Activity Center. Tanks and drain fields are adequate for the site and are in compliance with state and local codes.

Trash Removal

Unless a large event or special program is taking place, the volume of trash at the Birthplace is relatively small. Trash is taken to the Byrdstown municipal solid waste landfill by the park staff. The landfill fee of \$4.00 per load is sometimes paid by the Friends of Cordell Hull and sometimes paid by the park.

Recycling

The site generates very little trash or recyclable materials. However, the development of a recycling program could provide a model for the community.

Pickett County has a recycling program at its landfill on Gib Moles Road; clear green and brown glass, aluminum cans, scrap metal, #1 and #2 plastics, newspaper, magazines, and cardboard are accepted. Recycling containers can be purchased, made available to the park and utilized when group events or special programs are scheduled. Since garbage from the park is hauled to the Pickett County Landfill, the location of the county's recycling containers, no additional transportation is necessary. The Friends Group could further assist the recycling effort.

Parking Area

The small parking area was paved in 2000 and is in good condition. There are spaces for fifty cars. For large events, the park visitors are allowed to park on the property of the Pickett County Horseman's Association. The arrangement seems to be working well.

Visitor Center and Museum

Completed in 1996, the visitor center is a structure of about 1,600 square feet with a greeting area, accessible restrooms and an exhibit area of 800 square feet. The Cordell Hull Collection is displayed in cabinets of cherry wood and glass. The building has very little storage space and does not have a security system or a fire suppression system to adequately protect the Hull artifacts. Items that are more valuable are protected at an off-site location when the park is closed. The visitor center is wheelchair accessible, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Park Office and Activity Center Building

The original museum building, completed in 1969, is a log structure of about 1,500 square feet. It houses the park office and an open room used for receptions, local events and theatrical productions. The office is an enclosed alcove of less than 100 square feet and is not suitable for entertaining. The restrooms are not compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act and have no hot water. Actually, they are too small for use during any public events. The building, though, has been made wheelchair accessible by means of a ramp.

Additionally, this building houses a significant portion of original Hull papers and books, lined up against one wall in cardboard file boxes (some archival, some not) covered with bed sheets.

The building is generally in good condition and was re-roofed in 2000. It is heated with an electric heat pump, installed in 1999. There is no water heater.

The structure dominates the Hull site, sitting at the highest point and being the largest of the three buildings. It is not sympathetic to the period of time being

interpreted, nor completely functional as a space to rent for functions because of its inadequate restrooms. However, until such time as funds are available to replace it, the building does fulfill a purpose and should remain on the site.

Cordell Hull Birthplace Cabin

The existing birthplace cabin is the third one to be located on the site and is a 600 square foot structure. The original cabin was built prior to 1871, when Hull was born. That cabin was rebuilt in 1957 with logs from the original cabin and some logs from a nearby cabin. Standards for historic preservation and historic reconstructions were nonexistent in 1957, so the reconstruction was not a very accurate representation of a nineteenth century cabin of the time. It was built on a concrete slab and Portland cement was used for chinking between the logs.

The site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 as one of only a handful of sites in Tennessee associated with Cordell Hull and typical of the type of cabin in which the mountain people of the region lived during the nineteenth century.

The present birthplace cabin was built in 1996, at a cost of \$64,858, with money from the 1991 National Park Service grant. Great care was taken to assure its historical accuracy, at least in terms of cabins typical of the time and place. Plans were drawn by Michael Emrick, a Nashville architect well versed in historic preservation and restoration. Construction was done by Victor Hood, an acknowledged expert in log cabin reconstruction.

The cabin is now two different living spaces joined by a porch, the kitchen being separate from the living quarters, as is very typical of homes of the period. The building is wheelchair accessible.

Maintenance Area

A 392 square foot portable maintenance building is located on the south side of State Route 325. It is large enough for the park's lawn mower, golf cart, equipment and material storage. The building has electricity but no water. The park's former storage building, a 144 square foot structure, has been moved to this site, as well. It will continue to be used for storage.

Picnic Area

There is no formal picnic area. The park has eleven picnic tables. The park staff and the local public feel strongly that more picnic tables and at least two shelters and restrooms would greatly enhance the site. There is also local interest in the addition of picnic shelters and restrooms.

While there may be local demand for these amenities, we must remember the primary mission of the site, the preservation of the legacy of Cordell Hull. Many

of our state historic sites have followed a similar path. They began with clear missions to interpret and preserve some notable person or place, only to wind up being defined by elements that have nothing to do with their original purpose for existing.

Handicap Access

All public buildings at the park are wheelchair accessible, except for the restrooms in the Park Office and Activity Center building. Restrooms in the 1969 structure are neither accessible to the disabled, nor adequate for large public gatherings. There is a paved sidewalk linking all public buildings. Ramps provide wheelchair access to the Park Office and Activity Center building and the reconstructed birthplace cabin. While the Museum building and birthplace cabin may be accessed independently, the wheelchair entrance to the Park Office and Activity Center Building is at a secondary entrance and requires staff assistance to open the door, which is kept locked from the inside. There are no audio taped or Braille interpretive materials for people with visual impairments; however, staff is available to provide verbal descriptions of the exhibits.

G5. Equipment

Both ERF equipment and MVM vehicles are leased from the Department of General Services at a standardized price per month. These items are also maintained on an automatic replacement schedule. This schedule is intended to provide for the timely replacement of antiquated and worn equipment and generally is effective.

Cordell Hull Birthplace MVM Inventory	Monthly	Annual
S4MB86 – 1996 GMC pick-up truck	\$167	\$2,004

Note: These rates are for FY 2000-2001

Cordell Hull Birthplace ERF Inventory	Monthly	Annual
EM1715 – Riding mower	\$179	\$2,148
EM1890 – Utility cart	\$83	\$996

Note: These rates are for FY 2000-2001

Cordell Hull Birthplace Property Inventory	Tag number
Compaq computer	J94555
Computer modem	J22347

Friends Equipment

The Friends of Cordell Hull have graciously provided the park with furnishings and equipment to assist with operations. An inventory of those things belonging to the Friends of Cordell Hull is located in Appendix D.

G6. Retail Operations and Facilities

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area has no retail operations or facilities. Rental fees collected for use of the Activity Center and tee shirt, ball cap and video sales go to the Friends of Cordell Hull.

G7. Recreation Facilities and Programs

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is a cultural area and suited to passive sorts of recreation. There is no active recreation. Tables are available

for picnicking, but there are no horseshoe pits, ball fields, or other recreational amenities. The building identified as the Park Office and Activity Center is rented for receptions and used for occasional theatrical productions, but it is not a “recreation building” as the term is used for other, more traditional parks.

The local community uses the site fairly heavily. Local churches gather at the park for sunrise services and social events. Pickett County High School has used the facility for their school plays. The Byrdstown Chamber of Commerce holds receptions in the Park Office and Activity Center. The same structure has hosted traveling shows produced by the Cumberland County Playhouse, the professional theatre located in Crossville, and the Pickett County Good Neighbors Theater group.

A recent survey of visitors to the birthplace indicates that picnic shelters would be a welcome addition to the park.

The recently acquired Bunkum Cave property will provide an excellent opportunity for hiking, nature and interpretive programming. The small size of the park staff will limit some of the possibilities, but in time, with some increase in the staff, educational and recreational potential is great. Volunteers might be used to augment the existing staff.

Prior to any use of the cave, a thorough biological survey should be conducted over a one-year period to determine the presence or seasonal use of the cave by any animal species of state or federal concern.

There is no staff member dedicated to recreational programming, nor is such assignment likely with only two full-time staff members. In any event, the fact that the Cordell Hull Birthplace is an historic area providing only passive recreation, a full time recreation specialist is unnecessary.

Friends of Cordell Hull Auction

The first Saturday in June, the Friends of Cordell Hull hold their annual fund raising auction. This is the only fundraiser for the organization. Items are donated from the community and funds raised are used to support the activities of the Friends of Cordell Hull.

Cordell Hull Folk Festival

The Cordell Hull Folk Festival is held each October and is very well attended. The festival was started in 1990 to demonstrate what life was like at the turn of the century and includes music, crafts and food. The event usually draws around 1,000 visitors.

G8. Interpretive Facilities and Programs

The park is dedicated to preserving the memory and legacy of Cordell Hull. All interpretation is geared toward telling the story of this Tennessean of humble beginnings who rose to fame and power, exerting great influence on world affairs.

The exhibit area is small, but elegant, with display cabinets of cherry wood. The collection of Hull artifacts can only be described as amazing. There are gifts given to Hull by various heads of state, including Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Cordell Hull's Nobel Peace Prize is on display, in strange juxtaposition to the primitive cabin that is visible through the window above the solid gold medal. However, the didactic materials are inadequate to fully explain the significance of items in the museum. This deficiency could be corrected with the assistance of professional museum staff.

Active interpretive programming is hampered by the lack of interpretive personnel and interpretive space. The Visitor Center and Museum has no space for lectures, films, or interpretive programs for groups. The park staff is too small to be able to dedicate anyone solely to programming. Still, the park manager maintains an aggressive programming schedule. School groups from all the surrounding counties are regular visitors. Other school groups come from as far away as Brentwood and Franklin, just south of Nashville.

G9. Facilities Management and Maintenance

Facilities and grounds at the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area are very well cared for, especially considering the size of the park staff. The park's first full-time manager, Norma Kerbaugh, has been both innovative and aggressive in her use of volunteers and securing assistance from the Friends of Cordell Hull, and other sources in the Byrdstown community. From time to time Pickett State Park supplies personnel and equipment for projects too large for the Birthplace's small staff.

Fire Protection

The Byrdstown Volunteer Fire department located approximately 3 miles away provides fire protection. There is a fire hydrant located on the road near the Museum and Visitor Center. If the park had access to a fire hose, it might be possible for park staff to fight a fire until the fire department arrived. There is no sprinkler or other fire suppression system in any of the park buildings. A fire would prove devastating to the Cordell Hull collection.

Maintenance Equipment

Maintenance equipment is adequate for the park's present level of development. Heavy equipment and equipment for specialized tasks is available from other parks in the region. The maintenance staff of one is able to perform most maintenance and repair tasks, but may be at the mercy of volunteers or dependent upon the largess of other park staffs for jobs requiring more than one person.

Major Maintenance

The park's single funded Major Maintenance project for fiscal year 2002 – 2003 will be \$8,000 for re-chinking the Birthplace Cabin and the Park Office and Activity Building.

Capital Maintenance

There are currently no Capital Maintenance needs that have been identified.

Capital Projects

Other projects have been proposed for the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. These will require Capital Project funding, should they be determined feasible:

1. Expand the Visitor Center and Museum building to include an interpretive space or auditorium and library space for the collection of Hull books and papers.
2. Construct two picnic shelters (6 to 8 tables each) and restrooms.

A funding improvement request for the two picnic shelters has been requested for fiscal year 2002-2003.

Equipment Maintenance

Maintenance of the park vehicle and mowing equipment should be accomplished in an environmentally responsible manner. Oil and antifreeze should be properly disposed of at a local household hazardous waste event. The Division of Community Assistance can be contacted at 615-532-9271 for information about proper disposal of automotive fluids.

Printer toner cartridges should be recycled. Lists of vendors that recycle toner cartridges and have remanufactured cartridges for purchase are available on TOPS.

G10. Safety and Security

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is not typical of other Tennessee State Parks in that the Park Manager is not a commissioned law enforcement officer. Should any law enforcement emergency arise, the park would depend on the local county and state officers. For large events, the Birthplace is able to borrow uniformed rangers from other parks in the region or from the State Park ranger pool.

The park staff members have no training as paramedics or in first aid and CPR. There is a first aid kit in the Park Office but for major emergencies, the park would rely on the local emergency and rescue service.

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area also has no burglar or fire alarms even though the collection is priceless and irreplaceable. Additionally, there is no fire suppression system in any of the buildings. Should a fire break out in either the museum or activity center, irreparable damage could be done to the artifact and document collections.

To date, there have been neither law enforcement problems nor medical emergencies at the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. Still, the absence of a commissioned Tennessee State Park officer, trained in law enforcement and first aid remains an important issue at the park. The recent addition of Bunkum Cave causes the issue to loom even larger.

G11. Personnel

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is presently staffed with two full-time personnel, one Park Manager Historic Area, and one Conservation Worker 2. There is one seasonal (3 months) Interpretive Specialist.

Park Personnel

Position	Administration	Interpretation	Maintenance	Total
Park Manager Historic Area	40%	40%	20%	100%
Conservation Worker 2	0%	15%	85%	100%
Seasonal Interpreter (3 months)	40%	50%	10%	100%

The park staff completes their tasks with limited resources and does an admirable job. However, the Cordell Hull collection would be better served if at least one staff member were a professional interpretive specialist, trained in museum, curatorial and conservation science.

G12. Park Budget and Funding

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area produces no revenue. Its annual appropriation is based solely on the amount of money necessary to operate the park.

The park's budget history is brief, having only been a stand-alone state park since 1998. Even so, that history is somewhat confusing. For the first two years, fiscal years 1998-1999 and 1999-2000, some of the park's operational expenses were paid through State Parks' central office budget and not charged against the Birthplace budget. The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area Operating Expenditures (Figure 4) shows expenses to be somewhat higher for FY 1999-2000 than for FY 2000-2001.

For FY 2001-2002 a new budget category is shown called Park Administrative Cost Reallocation. Certain Central Office functions are now charged against park operations. Expenses incurred by four Central Office cost centers (Administration, Support Programs, Safety and Security, Research and Planning and Program Services) are reallocated to the budgets of individual parks each month, based on the amount of money spent by that park in the previous month.

Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area Operating Expenditures

	FY 1998-1999	FY 1999-2000	FY 2000-2001	FY 2001-2002
Personnel	\$55,518.64	\$84,872.42	\$74,535.61	\$79,116.64
Travel (MVM)	1,024.03	2,401.00	4,034.95	2,844.00
Printing	293.32	336.00	349.10	336.00
Utilities	3,204.30	3,350.60	3,228.36	3,026.34
Communication and Postage	2,332.96	2,201.10	2,216.30	1,770.51
Maintenance	2,190.28	330.11		4,464.40
Professional Services (Third party)	1,474.21		380.00	395.00
Supplies	3,107.68	1,769.46	2,971.87	2,265.69
Rental and Insurance	260.00	2,554.93	2,975.80	3,144.00
Motor Vehicle	5.84	351.21	292.88	
Professional Services (STARS, TOPS, etc.)		450.09	620.75	806.18
Park Administrative Cost Reallocation				10,172.13
Total Appropriation	\$ 69,411.26	\$ 98,616.92	\$ 91,605.62	\$ 108,340.89

Figure 4

G13. Marketing

Marketing for the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area is currently accomplished through the efforts of the Park Manager, working with the local media. There is no departmental marketing plan for the park. New rack cards, replacing the original brochures, have been produced and should be placed at all Tennessee Welcome Centers.

G14. Assessment and Planning

The following reports and planning documents have been developed for the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area:

1. Master Development Concept Plan, Phase I – Project Design, Preliminary Report (Williamson Haizlip, Inc.) February 1993.
2. Master Development Concept Plan, Phase II – Project Feasibility – Final Report (Williamson Haizlip, Inc.) June 1993.
3. Historic Structure Report on the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Site (Michael Emrick, AIA) 1992.
4. Preliminary Historic Background Report for the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Site (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) February 1992.

Economic and Social Impact

Prior to its inclusion in the Tennessee State Park System, in June of 1997, the Cordell Hull Birthplace served a variety of purposes for the local community. Various community organizations use the facilities for gatherings of all kinds. At present, the park does not have a great economic impact, but it has the potential for having a greater social impact on the surrounding community.

The Friends of Cordell Hull, the organization largely responsible for the progress the site has made so far has declared one of its goals that the park become the cultural center of Pickett County.

While Tennessee State Parks has not traditionally been in the cultural center business, the current management philosophy is allowing the state to preserve and protect an important cultural site and provide for interpretation and education that otherwise would not be available in the community.

Tennessee State Parks must take care that the business of the cultural center does not become its primary business. The purpose of the site is to preserve and interpret the legacy of Cordell Hull. Trying to accomplish too diverse a mission, being all things to all people, will eventually cause the staff and the

community to forget the original purpose. The visiting public is less likely to respect and care for the site if it is widely viewed as little more than a picnic area.

G15. Management Options, Impacts and Constraints

Access Fee Program

Tennessee State Parks is in the process of implementing Access Fees at each of the parks. The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area has not yet been scheduled to participate in the fee collection program. The park has relatively low visitation and a great number of the visitors are with school groups. It is not likely that an access fee will prove lucrative until visitation increases.

Friends Group

The park enjoys the support of The Friends of Cordell Hull. The group contributes a great deal of support to the park, from facility improvements to acquisition of artifacts to add to the Cordell Hull collection. Volunteers from the “Friends” help support events and special functions.

Cordell Hull was an important figure on a global scale. The Friends of Cordell Hull should be encouraged to recruit on at least a national scale. Too often, friends groups, through no ill intentions, tend to focus more on local priorities that may harm the site in the long run.

H. Significant Issues

In preparation of this plan, several issues were identified that impact the operation of Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area.

1. Land Based Resources

- a) A land acquisition assessment should be conducted to determine if there are any adjacent parcels that should be targeted for acquisition, including lands in the recharge area of Bunkum Cave.
- b) Resolve encroachment issue with the Rector property, located northwest of the park.

2. Natural and Cultural Resource Management

- a) Need complete inventory of cultural resources.
- b) Need complete inventory of the Park's natural resources, including Bunkum Cave, to determine if there are any state or federal concern species, or rare natural communities, or invasive exotic plant or animal species with the Park and to document their locations and management needs.
- c) Need climate-controlled, archival storage for artifacts and papers to better preserve and protect the collection.
- d) A library is needed so that the public may have access to the Cordell Hull papers for research and educational purposes.
- e) Important artifacts should be copied and the copies displayed. Originals should remain secured. This should apply to the books and other written materials. The public should have access only to copies of the originals.
- f) Need professional curatorial staff or consultant to manage the archival materials.
- g) Need to improve signage and interpretation in the museum and on the grounds to enhance the self-guided tour experience.

- h) A clear collections policy is needed to guide decision-making on collections related issues. Policies and procedures should be written, including accession and de-accession policies, policies for collection care, and a code of ethics.
- i) Re-evaluate insurance coverage for the collection to ensure that it is adequate.
- j) The contents of the Museum are insured by the State of Tennessee for \$250,000. However, since the state neither owns the contents of the museum, nor has a contract with the owners of the contents (Friends of Cordell Hull) it is questionable whether the insurance carrier would cover the loss of said contents.
- k) Need formal agreement between the State of Tennessee and the Friends of Cordell Hull.
- l) Museum area and the Cordell Hull collection should be protected from fire by a non-liquid fire suppression system that would not harm the artifacts.
- m) The Cordell Hull Museum should pursue accreditation status to assure more formal and professional care of its artifacts.

3. Visitation

- a) Need visitor demographic studies to determine how to reach the demographic which may be most interested in the site.

4. Park Infrastructure

- a) Water lines need to be installed to the Maintenance Area.
- b) Need security system and fire suppression system at the Visitor Center and Museum.
- c) Need adequate storage facilities for Hull artifacts.
- d) Surveys indicate the need for additional picnic tables, shelters and restrooms.

5. Retail Operations and Facilities

None

6. Recreation Facilities and Programs

- a) There is no trail to the recently acquired Bunkum Cave.
- b) The cave is not easily accessible to visitors. Better access needs to be provided, but not before a thorough biological survey over a one-year period is completed and a management plan for the cave is developed.

7. Interpretive Facilities and Programs

- a) The development of an audio tour would provide more programming flexibility. Visitors would have an interpretive guide to the exhibits that could be supplemented by staff rather than dependent upon staff. This would also provide access to the interpretive tour for people with visual impairments.
- b) A large screen TV is needed for video presentations to groups.
- c) Presentations should be upgraded to DVD.
- c) Need a small auditorium where interpretive programs could be held.
- d) Need Interpretive Specialist position to provide additional programming and outreach
- e) The didactic materials (labels and signage) are inadequate to fully explain the significance of items in the museum.

8. Facilities Management and Maintenance

- a) The walls in the museum need to be re-painted.
- b) Need water heater in Activity Center building. Currently, restrooms have only cold water.
- c) Need water service to maintenance area.
- d) Need regular schedule of pest control.

- e) Regular maintenance is needed on birthplace cabin.

9. Safety and Security

- a) None of the park staff are trained in first aid or CPR. This deficiency should be corrected as soon as possible.
- b) There is no security system in any of the buildings.
- c) There are no security lights in the parking lot and no walkway lighting.
- d) There is no fire suppression system.
- e) Need written accident, emergency and disaster plans.
- f) Staff should be trained in cave rescue techniques, or should at least identify outside resources that could provide rescue expertise, in the case of an emergency.

10. Personnel

- a) At least one staff person on the park should be a commissioned officer, trained in emergency medical care and CPR.
- b) Since the focus of the program at Cordell Hull is interpretation, it would benefit the park to have an Interpretive Specialist position. This position could be responsible to develop programs both at the site and in the community.

11. Park Budget and Funding

There are no funding issues, at this time.

12. Marketing

- a) There is no comprehensive marketing plan for the park.
- b) If there were an Interpretive Specialist position, it would free the park manager to market the park in the surrounding community.

- c) If there were visitor demographic information, it would help park staff to determine who to target for marketing efforts.

13. Assessment and Planning

- a) Implement cultural resources inventory.
- b) Implement natural resources inventory. The Division of Natural Heritage has offered to consult with the park regarding this issue.
- c) Need visitor demographic studies.
- d) Need to study pay scales for park employees.

14. Management Options, Impacts and Constraints

- a) The state does not have a contract with the Friends of Cordell Hull. The lack of a contract will contribute to a lack of understanding each entity's responsibilities. The lack of understanding will eventually prove detrimental to the park's resources. The existing long-standing informal agreement is only good as long as the essential players do not change.

I. Strategies

Based on the “Issues” identified in the previous section, several strategies were developed to improve the operation of Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area. Each strategy was evaluated by park staff and assigned a priority rating (High, Medium, Low) and number of years to achieve (2, 5, 10). Those items listed in **bold** are strategies that reflect a “System-wide” need and are not exclusive to Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area.

Priority	Year	Category	Strategy
1	2	Land Based Resources	Establish formal agreement between the State of Tennessee and the Friends of Cordell Hull concerning the Hull collection, detailing the responsibilities of each.
2	2	Natural and Cultural Resource Management	Seek funding to hire and train museum staff to manage the Hull artifacts and archival material and to provide interpretive programming. A new position would have to be requested.
3	2	Natural and Cultural Resource Management	Seek funding for a non-liquid fire suppression system for the museum.
4	2	Natural and Cultural Resource Management	Seek funding and volunteer assistance to inventory natural resources, including state and federal concern species, ecologically important sites, and invasive exotic plant and animal species.
5	2	Interpretive Facilities and Programs	Seek capital funding to expand Visitor Center to include a small auditorium for interpretive programs.
6	2	Park Infrastructure	Seek funding to extend fire suppression and security systems to all three structures.
7	2	Land Based Resources	Identify optimal boundaries and land acquisition needs.
8	2	Interpretive Facilities and Programs	Seek funding for and request one Interpretive Specialist position for programming and community outreach.

Priority	Year	Category	Strategy
9	2	Interpretive Facilities and Programs	Seek funding and source for development of audio tour to improve programming flexibility.
10	2	Recreation Facilities and Programs	Coordinate with staff of Pickett State Park to lay out and build a trail to Bunkum Cave. Improve access for hikers, once yearlong biological survey is complete.
11	2	Park Infrastructure	Seek funding for water line to the maintenance area.
12	2	Recreation Facilities and Programs	Seek funding for picnic shelters with restrooms.
13	2	Facilities Management and Maintenance	Seek funds to install water heater in Activities Center.
14	5	Facilities Management and Maintenance	Work with Facilities Management to develop Planned Maintenance Program
15	5	Visitation and Marketing	Develop marketing plan for the park, using existing demographic information.
16	5	Park Infrastructure	Replace existing light fixtures and bulbs with energy-efficient lighting when replacement is necessary.
17	Can begin at once	Park Infrastructure	Dispose of fluorescent tubes and ballasts in accordance with Standards for Universal Waste Management.
18	2	Facilities Management and Maintenance	Any pest management plan should consider integrated pest management options as less costly, and of less impact to the environment than traditional methods.
19	Can begin at once	Facilities Management and Maintenance	Dispose of hazardous materials at local household hazardous waste events. Division of Community Assistance can provide information.

APPENDIX A

Park Use Classification

Tennessee State Parks Use Classification System 2001

A **Use Classification** system for Tennessee State Parks provides a meaningful framework to strategic planning. This is an essential tool for planning a system of parks, whether for planning acquisition and development of new areas or for actions affecting existing park lands and facilities.

A **Use Classification** system defines the individual areas of the park system in terms of:

1. The reason for acquiring and developing an area.
2. The characteristics of the area, including the size of the area, present land uses, and the presence of natural or cultural resources.
3. The areas' existing impressions and facilities.

The Tennessee State Parks Use Classification system can be broken down into three general categories: Natural Resource Areas, Cultural Areas and Recreation Areas.

Natural Resource Areas are legislatively designated Natural Areas, Scenic Rivers, and Scenic Trails, which have been assigned to the Division of State Parks for management.

Cultural Areas contain archaeological, historical, and environmental features, which are desirable for protection, interpretation, and educational enjoyment.

Recreation Areas provide land and water resource based areas distributed across the state that are capable of supporting higher levels of development and recreational use than those areas in the Natural and Cultural Resource classifications.

- Degrees of development will vary in accordance with an area's respective subdivision classification.
- Type and degree of development will be in harmony with the natural environment.
- Areas offer a wide variety of active outdoor recreation opportunities at high demand locations.
- Consist of three types: Class I Traditional Parks, Class II Traditional Parks, and Resort Parks

USE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Natural Resource Areas			Cultural Areas		Recreation Areas		
Natural Areas	Scenic Rivers	Scenic Trails	State Historic Areas	Archaeological Areas	Traditional Parks (Class II)	Traditional Parks (Class I)	State Resort Parks
Big Cypress Tree (Class 1) Burgess Falls (Class 1) Cumberland Mountain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ozone Falls (Class 1) Piney Falls (Class 2) David Crockett <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devil's Backbone Dunbar Cave (Class 1) Fall Creek Falls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,000 acres Fall Creek Falls State Natural Area (Class 2) Frozen Head (Class 1 & Class 2) House Mountain Long Hunter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Couchville Cedar Glades (Class 2) Meeman-Shelby Montgomery Bell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 acres Montgomery Bell Forest State Natural Area (Class 2) Pickett <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colditz Cove (Class 2) Radnor Lake (Class 2) Rock Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big Bone Cave State Natural Area (Class 2) South Cumberland Recreation Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carter (Class 2) Grundy Forest (Class 1) Natural Bridge (Class 2) Savage Gulf (Class 2) Hawkins Cove 	Hatchie River Hiwassee Scenic River Harpeth Scenic River, in Davidson County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsom's Mill Historic Area & Hidden Lakes are on that portion of the river. 	Cumberland Trail Chickasaw Bluffs Trail (one section at Meeman-Shelby Forest State Park, one at Fort Pillow State Park) John Muir Trail (Pickett State Park)	Bicentennial Capitol Mall Big Hill Pond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Davis Bridge Cordell Hull Birthplace Davy Crockett Birthplace Dunbar Cave State Natural Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Royal Fort Loudoun <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tellico Blockhouse Fort Pillow Hiwassee Scenic River Fort Marr <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nancy Ward Gravesite Montgomery Bell State Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrows of the Harpeth Newsom's Mill Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnsonville State Historic Area Pickett State Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sergeant Alvin C. York Red Clay Sycamore Shoals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> John and Landon Carter House 	Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Park Montgomery Bell State Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area Cedars of Lebanon State Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sellers Farm State Archaeological Area Johnsonville State Historic Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hugh Link Farm State Archaeological Area 	Big Hill Pond State Park Big Ridge State Park Bledsoe Creek State Park Cedars of Lebanon State Park Booker T. Washington State Park Indian Mountain State Park Long Hunter State Park Meeman-Shelby Forest State Park Mousetail Landing State Park Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park Ocoee River Panther Creek State Park Pickett State Park Roan Mountain State Park Rock Island State Park South Cumberland Recreation Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grundy Lakes Firey Gizzard Trail Standing Stone State Park	Chickasaw State Park Cove Lake State Park Cumberland Mountain State Park David Crockett State Park Edgar Evins State Park Harrison Bay State Park Norris Dam State Park Reelfoot Lake State Park Tims Ford State Park T.O. Fuller State Park Warriors Path State Park	Fall Creek Falls State Resort Park Henry Horton State Resort Park Montgomery Bell State Resort Park Natchez Trace State Resort Park Paris Landing State Resort Park Pickwick Landing State Resort Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bruton Branch

APPENDIX B

Ecoregions

Tennessee State Parks Ecoregional Planning May 2001

Ecoregional Planning

Ecoregional frameworks are valuable tools for natural resource inventory and assessment, for setting resource management goals, and for developing biological criteria and water quality standards. Rather than manage the natural resources of each site as a separate unit, current research in natural resources management utilizes the concept of an ecosystem-based approach or “ecoregional planning”.

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. It is based on the application of appropriate resource management techniques based on the levels of biological organization within an ecosystem (processes, functions, interactions among organisms and humans).

The ecoregional planning approach to be used within the Tennessee State Park system is based on EPA, USDA Forest Service and Nature Conservancy research and applications already developed and implemented within TDEC. This approach encourages the biological integrity of the State Park system because each park within a given region is managed using similarly defined resource-related goals and objectives.

Methodology

Teams will be formed in the eight ecoregions with representatives from each of the parks in that ecoregion. These teams will formulate regional-level goals and objectives for natural resources management within the parks of that region. These goals, objectives and management strategies will then be incorporated into the individual park management plans and used as a basis for natural resources management at the individual park level.

Ecoregions

The following table identifies each of the Level III ecoregions and the parks that are classified within each ecoregion. Resources management goals and objectives will be based on the natural similarities of each region.

Ecoregion	Related Parks	Location in State
Mississippi Alluvial Plain	Fort Pillow, Meeman-Shelby Forest, Reelfoot Lake, TO Fuller	West TN
Mississippi Valley Loess Plains	Big Cypress Tree, Meeman-Shelby Forest	West TN
Southeastern Plains	Big Hill Pond, Chickasaw, Natchez Trace, Pickwick Landing, Pinson Mounds	West TN
Interior Plateau	Bicentennial Mall, Bledsoe Creek, Burgess Falls, Cedars of Lebanon, David Crockett, Dunbar Cave, Edgar Evins, Henry Horton, Johnsonville, Long Hunter, Montgomery Bell, Mousetail Landing, Nathan Bedford Forest, Narrows of the Harpeth, Old Stone Fort, Paris Landing, Port Royal, Radnor Lake, Standing Stone, Tims Ford	Middle TN
Southwestern Appalachians	Cordell Hull Birthplace, Cumberland Mt, Cumberland Trail, Fall Creek Falls, Pickett, Rock Island, Sgt. York, South Cumberland	Cumberland Plateau
Central Appalachians	Cumberland Trail, Frozen Head, Indian Mt	Upper East TN
Ridge and Valley	Big Ridge, Booker T. Washington, Cove Lake, Davy Crockett Birthplace, Ft. Loudoun, Harrison Bay, House Mountain, Norris Dam, Panther Creek, Red Clay, Sycamore Shoals, Warriors Path	East TN
Blue Ridge Mountains	Hiwassee/Ocoee, Roan Mountain	East TN

APPENDIX C

Land Management Zoning

Tennessee State Parks Land Management Zoning Criteria October 20, 2000

In order to protect parklands from the ever-increasing demands of park users, wise land use planning is essential. The goal of land zoning is to ensure that park areas are not “loved to death” by park visitors and lose the qualities that attracted visitors in the first place.

In addition to a Park Classification System, specific Land Management Zoning criteria will guide the planning for specific areas by establishing land use “zones” within each park. These zones will ensure that optimum recreation opportunities are offered while still protecting the natural and cultural values of the park area. Sound land use planning will establish guidelines for new park development to minimize conflicts in the future.

All of the land within each park will be zoned according to the current and future needs. The zones will reflect the current level of development and use, and will accommodate the long-range goals of the park.

The implementation of land use zoning is an art and not a science. Each park area must be considered separately, all of the influences weighed and then the determination made on where to draw the line to provide the optimum balance of protection, character preservation and recreation use.

All State Parks lands will be zoned according to the following zoning criteria. These zoning applications will be incorporated into each individual Park Management Plan and will be evaluated periodically to assess their effectiveness and to determine if changes are needed.

Park Development Zone: D Zone

The D Zone is the area of land within each park that will be managed to provide and maintain facilities serving visitors and park managers and staff. The areas that it encompasses will include those where park development or intensive use may alter the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources. This zone will be restricted to the smallest possible area to accommodate existing facilities and activities, support systems, and the future growth or expansion of facilities. Impacts associated with developments in this zone will be mitigated to the greatest possible extent. All facilities and alterations within this zone should blend in with the surrounding landscape and facilities to the greatest possible extent.

Transition Zone: T Zone

The T Zone is the area of land between the D zones and the other zones. Development within this zone is limited to foot, horse and bicycle trails as well as trail support facilities such as primitive campsites, shelters, and parking areas at trail heads. The T zone allows visitors the opportunity to view or directly access the park's resources by means of these trails. Visitor use is concentrated mainly to this zone as well as the D zone. These areas are typified as forested, open lands or rivers, lakes, streams or wetlands that surround the more developed areas of the park in the D Zone.

Natural Resource Zone: N Zone

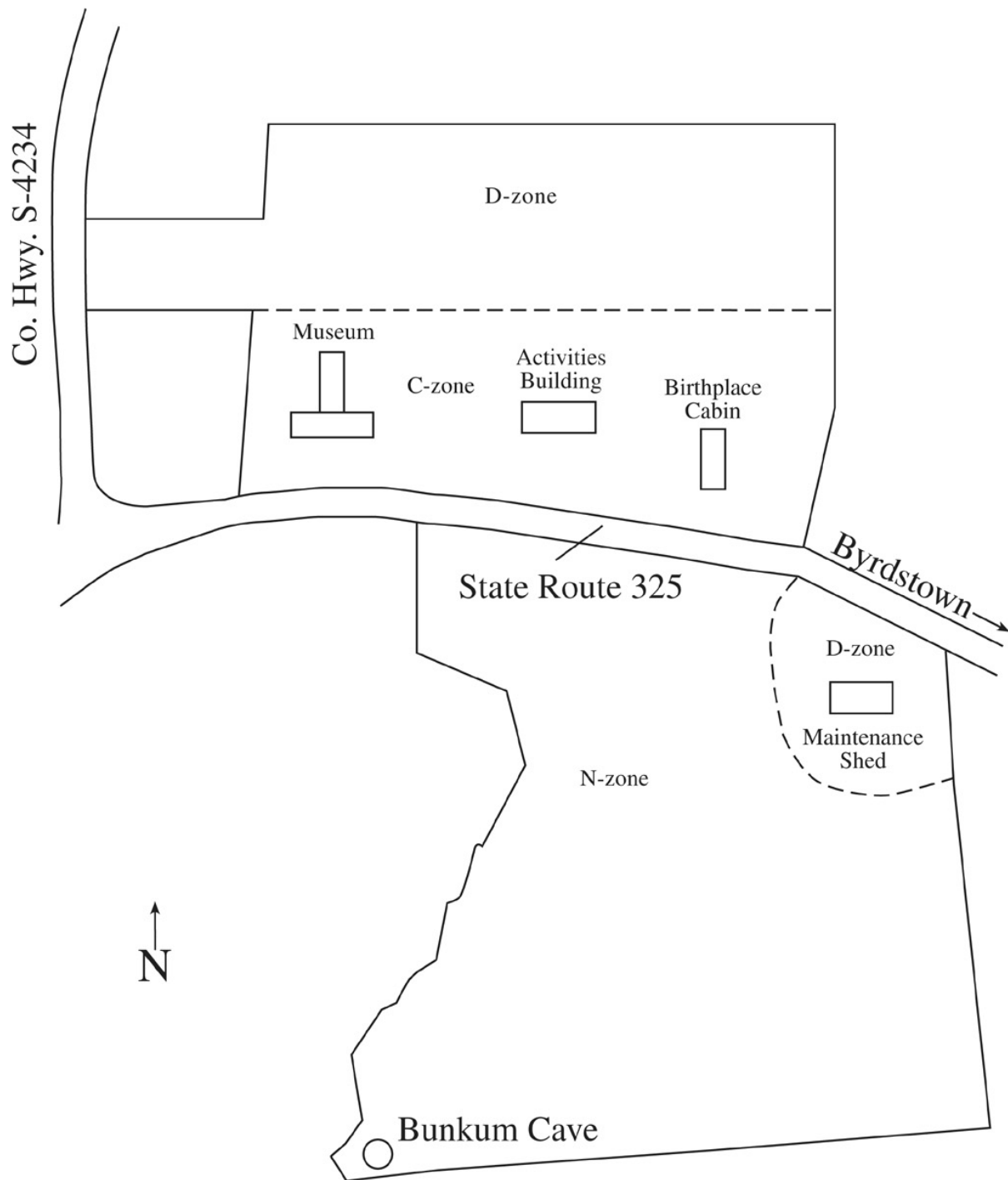
The N Zone is a zone managed to conserve natural resources and ecological processes while providing for their use and enjoyment by the public in ways that do not adversely affect these resources and processes. Development in this zone is limited to dispersed recreational and essential management facilities that have no adverse effect on scenic quality and natural processes and that are essential for management, use, and appreciation of natural resources. Typical facilities within this zone include trails, signs, shelters, and walk-in storage facilities. Management activities may include trail maintenance, prescribed burns, selective timber harvests, invasive species management, and other wildlife management activities.

Cultural Resource Zone: C Zone

The C Zone includes lands that will be managed for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural and historical resources and their settings and to provide for their use and enjoyment by the public. Cultural resources including those of historical and archaeological significance are to be preserved and protected within these zones. Developments within the C Zone must be compatible with preservation and interpretation of cultural values. These structures may include properties on or eligible for listing in the National or State Register of Historic Places or other resources worth preserving for their inherent value.

Permit Zone: P Zone

The P Zone includes those areas in which highly unique natural or cultural resources, which are so sensitive that, the impact from human activity may put them at an unacceptable level of risk. Access to these resources is limited primarily to research. A valid "Research and Collecting Permit" issued by the Director of State Parks or a temporary permit (for purposes other than research) issued by the Park Manager is required. The Park Manager may also, at his discretion require the presence of a uniformed Park Ranger during any site visit.



Cordell Hull Birthplace State Park

APPENDIX D

Friends of Cordell Hull Equipment Inventory

The following items have been provided for the park's use by The Friends of Cordell Hull:

Friends of Cordell Hull Inventory	
Item	Quantity
Printer, Hewlett Packard, (DeskJet 840C)	1
Table, round, brown	1
Table, 8-foot, brown	2
Table, 6-foot, brown	1
Table, 8-foot, white	6
Chairs, cushioned	125
Folding chairs, metal	100
Blackboard, 6-foot	1
Piano, Modello upright with bench	1
Display cabinet, glass, 6-foot wide	5
Display cabinet, glass, 6-foot high	1
Small table	1
Small chair	1
Canvass canopy (10X20-feet)	2
Toro weed eater	1
Murray push mower	1
Coffee pot, electric (12-cup)	1
Coffee urn, electric (30-cup)	3
Punch bowl with ladle	2
Panasonic microwave oven	1